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MONDAY 22 JANUARY 1979 • JEDDAH • 24 SAF AR 1399 A.H.

VOL. IV NO. 176

Israeli attack on N. Lebanon camp repulsed

BEIRUT, Jan. 21 (Agencies)

Palestinian commandos said Sunday they repulsed an Israeli naval attack on north Lebanon and were locked in an artillery duel with Israeli border gunners and tanks in the south.

A communiqué from the Palestinian high command said Israeli gunboats attempted an attack at midnight on the Palestinian refugee camp of Nahr al Bared near Lebanon's north-

ern port city of Tripoli.

"Our coastal batteries opened an intensive barrage and drove off the enemy's gunboats," the communiqué said.

The Nahr al Bared camp, 90 kilometers north of Beirut, houses more than 13,000 refugees.

The communiqué said Israeli forces pounded the commando controlled town of Nabatiyah, 12 kilometers north of Israel in south Lebanon, with heavy artillery and tank cannons shortly before midday.

"The extensive random shelling of the town is still underway," said the communiqué which was released 90 minutes later.

The communiqué mentioned no casualties. Lebanese provincial authorities earlier reported commandos fought a four-hour artillery duel overnight with Israeli gunners and right-wing militiamen in south Lebanon.

Authorities said the exchanges touched off a civilian exodus from Nabatiyah and the village of Aishieh, three kilometers further north.

The Aishieh area was a major target of Israel's massive offensive against Palestinian camps in the south. Friday, when 50 Palestinian and Lebanese were killed.

The commandos, apparently reacting to last week's raid, Sunday bombarded Israeli frontier settlements and forced residents into air raid shelters.

Two salvos of Katyusha rockets landed near the northernmost Israeli town of Metullah.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Menahem Begin said Israel "would continue to hit" Palestinian camps in order to prevent attacks on Israel's civilian population, according to a communiqué, issued after Sunday's cabinet meeting.



BOY-SOLDIERS: Khmer Rouge boy-soldiers, no more than 12 years old, hold the M16 rifle they say they will use to fight against the Vietnamese-led invasion forces that drove them out of a cooperative farm northwest of Phnom Penh. (Story on page five). (Wirephoto)

Fahd stresses importance of Islam as rallying point

RIYADH, Jan. 21 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd Sunday emphasized the importance of Islam as a rallying point for the world's Muslims.

Speaking to delegates to the Islamic Geography Conference, Prince Fahd said that Muslims had reached their greatest achievements when they followed Islamic precepts and dedicated themselves to them.

"Muslims must again unite around their religion and follow its path if they want to be great," he said.

Prince Fahd was quoted by

Dr. Abdullah Al-Turki, dean of the Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University, who introduced the delegates at the conference to him.

Dr. Turki quoted Prince Fahd as saying that Islam "promotes knowledge, goodness, progress and charity among mankind as a whole." And, Dr. Turki said, the prince urged delegates to pay special attention to those issues so Muslims everywhere can benefit.

Prince Fahd himself lauded the work of the university in

the service of Islam and the propagation of the faith.

The prince was later given a briefing on the purposes of the conference and said that such gatherings are an indication of an Islamic awakening.

He said he hoped that the awakening would lead to a resurgence of Islam.

Delegates to the conference thanked the prince and promised to follow his advice. They also paid tribute to the Kingdom's efforts, under King Fahd, to serve Islam and Muslims everywhere.

Israel reaches decision on U.S. peace proposals

TEL AVIV, Jan. 21 (Agencies)

— Israel's cabinet held a lengthy — and seemingly difficult — debate Sunday on the peace treaty proposals brought here by U.S. special envoy Alfred Atherton and the decision they reached was kept a close secret.

After five hours of discussion, most of it on peace treaty proposals, a cabinet spokesman would say only that min-

isters "took decisions."

The spokesman emphasized that the cabinet met in its role as the "ministerial defense committee" — meaning that any disclosure of its discussion was prohibited.

Contrary to usual practice, ministers declined to make any end-of-cabinet statements to reporters on leaving the prime minister's office.

The length of the debate appeared to reflect the difficulties which officials admitted had marked the course of the talks. Atherton has had since this arrival five days ago.

He brought proposals aimed at resolving three controversial aspects of the proposed peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. Failure to agree on these points was a main factor in the breakdown of peace treaty negotiations last month.

During the talks last week some progress was reported by official sources on at least one of these points. This was the Egyptian demand for a review of security arrangements in Sinai five years after the signing of a treaty.

The main difficulties appeared to arise with the other two

points, both contained in the draft treaty's Article Six.

One of these was Israel's insistence that the treaty should not out Egypt's defense pacts with Arab states. Egypt wanted to reserve the right to aid any Arab states attacked by Israel.

Official sources said Atherton sought to resolve this by presenting a close definition of what would amount to such aggression.

The other point in dispute was Israel's insistence that the treaty should have no connection with progress towards implementing Palestinian self-rule on the Jordan West Bank and in Gaza.

Most of Atherton's talks were held with a team headed by Dr. Eliahu Ben-Elazar, director of the prime minister's office.

The delicacy of the discussions was highlighted by an unexpected two-hour meeting starting at midnight Saturday between Atherton and Ben-Elazar.

A government spokesman said the meeting was called after Atherton received a mes-

(Continued on back page)

Barre ready to re-establish rapport with Moscow, Addis

MOGADISHU, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — Somali President Muhammad Siad Barre, who

expelled Somalia's Soviet advisors and fought rival Ethiopia in the Ogaden, has expressed

willingness to re-establish political accords with both governments.

At a Congress of the ruling Socialist Party Saturday night, the president stressed that peace in the Horn of Africa and normalization of relations with Ethiopia's Marxist regime still hinged on the political fate of Somali tribesmen living under Ethiopian rule.

The future of Somalia's foreign policy will be determined by the ultimate fate of the colonized Somali territories and people," the president said.

"Although difficulties stand in the way, it does not mean exclusion of Somalia and Ethiopia negotiating what is in their mutual interest, with a view

of arriving at a political and equitable solution which would conform to the aspirations of the two peoples."

Barre pledged Somalia's continued support of the two liberation movements in Ogaden.

Turning to relations between Somalia and the Soviet Union, Barre told assembled party delegates that although Moscow's "selfish interests" led to arrogation of the Mogadishu-Moscow friendship pact he was not against re-establishment of cooperation between the two governments.

Somalia, once the Kremlin's staunchest ally in the Horn of Africa, expelled Soviet military advisors and ended military, economic and political agreements with the Soviets in 1977, in anger over Soviet support of rival Ethiopia in the Ogaden war.

The president particularly praised China for its "stand as regards foreign intervention in the Horn of Africa," and condemned what he called Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia.

Khomeini homecoming plans spark clashes

TEHRAN, Jan. 21 (Agencies)

— Fresh clashes flared here Sunday between supporters and opponents of Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini, who is expected to return in triumph next Friday from 15 years in exile.

Witnesses reported fighting between about 1,000 people who tore down portraits of the bearded Khomeini and other groups who blocked their way in a south Tehran district.

The official Radio Iran also reported sporadic clashes between groups for and against Khomeini, but it was not clear whether all those against him were supporters of the Shah — who left the country last week in the face of opposition spearheaded by the religious leader.

Bystanders near one clash said those in the anti-Khomeini faction were "Communists," though this was not confirmed. No casualties were reported.

In the provinces, clashes were reported in a dozen towns, including Rezaiyah in the northwest, where one man was killed in a clash involving soldiers Saturday. In the town of Shirvan, another man was killed when troops moved in to break up a clash between rival groups of demonstrators.

The most recent violence appeared to be less serious than earlier rampages by troops infuriated by anti-Shah demonstrators. At least 37 protesters were shot dead in the southwestern town of Alvaz and Dezful after the Shah flew out last Tuesday.

The government was meanwhile preparing for what looked like being a major test of strength when Khomeini returns to a certain hero's welcome from millions of supporters in the streets. In Neuilly-Chesteau, near Paris, Khomeini told his followers Sunday they should remain united to carry their Islamic opposition movement to victory.

In an hour long sermon relayed by loudspeakers to more than 500 followers the 78-year-old religious leader congratulated the Iranian people for forcing the Shah out of the country.

"But this is only the beginning of our Islamic revolution," he said.

Aides said Khomeini had decided to return to Tehran earlier than planned because he feared a longer delay might

(Continued on back page)

Most of the Palestinians are given assurances they can use Jordan as a commando base.

Arab diplomatic sources said King Hussein had made it clear in private talks that he has no intention of allowing the PLO full military and political freedom in his country.

Palestinian sources said a discreet power struggle was being waged over the composition of a new executive committee, the PLO's 15-man cabinet.

The sources said Arafat's

(Continued on back page)

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Hussein due here today



King Hussein

AMMAN, Jan. 21 (R) — King Hussein of Jordan will begin a two-day visit to Saudi Arabia Monday to discuss the latest Middle East developments. It was officially announced Sunday.

He will confer with King Fahd, Crown Prince Fahd and senior Saudi officials on Arab developments.

The trip is another of the regular visits King Hussein makes to Arab states for consultations on Arab affairs, officials said.

Last week King Hussein visited Damascus for talks with President Hafez Assad.

ANNOUNCEMENT

As the first English language newspaper in the Kingdom, "Arab News" has established itself as a complete information service and has earned the confidence of readers and advertisers.

"Arab News" has also sought to present a special economic service by publishing "Saudi Business" weekly which provides information for businessmen and economists inside and outside the Kingdom.

Their sister publication "Ashar Al-Awsat" is the first truly international Arabic daily which, although only a few months old, has achieved wide circulation and is now printed in London and Jeddah and will soon be printed in the Gulf and Frankfurt, West Germany.

The three publications published by the Saudi Research and Marketing Company of Jeddah, have a large circulation and cover a wide geographic area of distribution through which advertisers can achieve brilliant results.

Saudi Research and Marketing Company and Tihama Company for Advertising, Public Relations and Marketing Studies, have reached an agreement under which Tihama will have the advertising franchise for the three publications as of April 1, 1979. Tihama will be the sole advertising representative for the three publications inside and outside Saudi Arabia.

Clients of the three publications are requested to contact Tihama in Jeddah, its branches in Riyadh, Dammam and Mecca or its representatives in Taif and Medina, for their advertising in these publications as of April 1, 1979.

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New advertising rates in the three publications will be effective March 1, 1979.

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Naif signs SR 730m order

New computer will boost control over traffic, aliens

RIYADH, Jan. 21 — Measures to regulate the labor market in Saudi Arabia and improve the safety of the roads received impetus Sunday with the signing of a SR 730 million contract for the installation of a computer system at the Interior Ministry.

Interior Minister Prince Naif signed the contract here Sunday with William Hoover, chairman of the Saudi Computer Science Corp. for the provision of a complete computer system within four years.

The company is a Saudi-U.S. joint venture.

Speaking after the signing, Prince Naif said that the Kingdom's shortage of skilled and unskilled manpower and "the present boom in every field of



Prince Naif

human activity in Saudi Arabia has made the project a necessity."

The new computer, which will be brought on-line for some operations before the end of

this year, will be used to monitor the entry and exit of foreigners and Saudis, he said. "The computer will be of great assistance to the Immigration Department and will enable passport officials to complete procedures for travellers more quickly," the minister said.

In addition, all vehicle registration numbers will be fed into the system. "At present, if a car is involved in an accident, it can take ages to find out the car's number, its owner and other relevant details. With the new system, the whole process will only take a few moments," the minister said.

The project has actually been under study for seven years, Prince Naif said, but "unreasonable and excessive estimates from companies had delayed the contract. The ministry invited tenders from Europe, Japan and the United States before it received a satisfactory offer from the successful company."

Awfi okays police post

QURAYAT, Jan. 21 (SPA) — Public Security Chief Gen. Fayed Al-Awfi said Sunday that the Interior Ministry would set up a new police headquarters in this northern town next year.

Gen. Awfi said he had ordered that a necessary appropriation be made in the ministry's project budget for 1979/1980.

He also ordered a new police post built and the area's civil defense, maintenance and telecommunications unit upgraded and furnished with more advanced equipment during the same financial year.

Gen. Awfi made an inspection tour here Sunday.

Fahd meets ulema

RIYADH, Jan. 21 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd held Sunday his weekly audience for the ulema and sheikhs at the Royal Cabinet.



COMPLEX: View of the Petromin complex at Jeddah with the base-stock plant and the lube blending plant.

Taher says

Jeddah refinery hits 1m b/d target

RIYADH, Jan. 21 — Jeddah's main refinery did not lose a single day in stoppages last year and produced 1,099,280 barrels of base stocks for lube oils slightly over its target of one million barrels.

Petromin Governor Dr. Abdal Hadi Taher was quoted as saying Sunday by "Al-Riyadh" newspaper.

Dr. Taher said he had ordered that a necessary appropriation be made in the ministry's project budget for 1979/1980.

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Fahd meets ulema

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The refinery's base stocks are blended into lubes at the nearby Petromin blending plant, which last year produced 180,000 barrels of lubes to cover the whole of Petromin's requirement, Dr. Taher said.

In Riyadh, the new extension to the refinery will be completed in three years to raise output to 120,000 barrels a day.

Refinery Production Director Dr. Abdal Hadi Taher told "Al-Jazirah" Sunday.

Present production stands at 17,000 b/d and the extension will cover the total needs of Riyadh and its environs, he said.

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Carter to release budget; Moscow assails priorities

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — President Carter will send to Congress Monday a 1980 budget bigger than any of its predecessors but billed as an answer to inflation.

The budget would increase military spending in line with Carter's commitment to America's NATO allies and worry about growing Soviet strength.

But it would cut back on social welfare funds as part of his bid to combat inflation, which the president calls the real enemy of Americans with low or fixed incomes.

Government officials said the budget would call for federal government expenditures totaling just over \$530 billion compared with \$493.4 billion in 1979.

The budget is subject to congressional approval and the plans for welfare cuts have already drawn strong opposition from liberals, blacks and old-age pensioners who believe that



President Carter
poor Americans will be hurt by the economy.

The budget has also drawn an attack from the Soviet news agency Tass. Ignoring the protests of the American public, Carter is cutting funds for badly needed social programs in his 1980 federal budget in order to raise military expenditures, Tass charged on Saturday.

Armada of fishing boats claims U.S. Navy island

VIEQUES, Puerto Rico, Jan. 21 (UPI) — Fishermen trying to drive out the U.S. Navy landed Saturday on a dangerous bomb-filled beach and planted a banner claiming an entire small island, including the 80 percent of it owned by the Navy.

The civilians disembarked from a fleet of 40 boats that sailed into the danger zone of an area slated for four-nation warship maneuvers.

Fishermen reported by radio that they successfully planted a banner claiming "our island," but they were warned by two naval officers that the landing zone was filled with dangerous, unexploded shells and bombs from target practice.

"The draft budget leaves no doubt that, like before, the government unreservedly gives priority to the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex to the detriment of the country's genuine needs," Tass said in a dispatch from Washington.

The news agency noted that Carter described the budget as "austere and stringent" and emphasized that "it will disappoint those Americans who are pressing for an increase in federal expenditure on domestic programs."

Tass said Carter justified the "extraordinary limitations" on government spending by the necessity to combat inflation, which during 1978 reached a rate of 9 per cent, as well as to reduce and ultimately eliminate chronic budget deficits.

But, Tass added, "The president points out that in order to attain these ends, the country must make veritable sacrifices."

Carter will follow up the unveiling of his budget by delivering on Tuesday his annual State of the Union address, dealing with domestic and foreign policy.

Under the new budget, defense spending was expected to increase by about 10 per cent to \$123 billion because of what the administration calls rising Soviet strength in long-range nuclear missiles and conventional arms.

The extra defense outlay would make allowance for an estimated seven per cent inflation rate in the coming fiscal year, ending on Sept. 30, 1980.

It would thus redeem a pledge by Carter to NATO allies that he would boost military expenditures by three per cent in real terms.

But the president has already said he will fulfill his anti-inflation pledges by reducing the budget deficit to \$29 billion,



FLAGSHIP: What is hoped will become the standard bearer of the U.S. space program has run into engine trouble, delaying its maiden flight. It is named after the starship of the television show, Star Trek.

Space shot due Nov. 9

Shuttle debut postponed again

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI) — An exploding engine

prompted the space agency to announce a six-week delay in the launch of the space shuttle on its first orbital test flight. The new target date is Nov. 9.

The delay, announced Saturday, was caused by an explosion of a prototype space shuttle engine during a ground test firing at a Mississippi test center last month.

NASA Administrator Robert Frosch announced the new launch date and said it is a "success oriented" target, meaning additional development problems with the shuttle's engines or other equipment could cause further delays.

The shuttle, a new breed of spaceship that will take off like a rocket and land

like an airplane, is the key to America's future in space. It will haul virtually all U.S. satellites into orbit and will be able to carry seven men and women.

Astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen will pilot the shuttle on its maiden flight. They will be launched from Cape Canaveral, Fla., circle the earth for 53 hours and glide to a landing at Edwards Air Force Base, in California.

The flight originally was scheduled for March. Problems with the engine, the shuttle's heat protection system, its solid propellant booster rockets and a huge external fuel tank forced delays to June and then to Sept. 28.

The September date could not be met because the engine

explosion delayed an important series of ground tests for the powerful hydrogen-oxygen engine. The shuttle will use three of the new power plants.

The explosion was caused by an oxygen pipe liner that was not properly attached. As frigid liquid oxygen was rushing through the pipe in a valve, the liner rubbed against metal and caused heat that started an internal fire.

A section of the engine blew apart and the 14-foot tall power plant was heavily damaged.

Program Manager Robert Thompson said in a recent interview at the Johnson Space Center in Houston that only a minor modification was required to eliminate that problem in the future.

Allies said studying new mid-range missile

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — The United States and its major Western allies are reportedly considering development of a nuclear missile to be stationed in Europe within range of the Soviet Union.

He said there also has been concern that the Soviets "haven't matched the restraint shown by the United States" not going forward with production of the neutron bomb, obviously there have been discussions on what ought to be done to counter Soviet capabilities.

The newspaper said the missile was discussed at the summit between leaders of the four countries in Guadeloupe two weeks ago.

A White House official called the story "speculative" and said the administration did not want to comment on it.

Officials said security issues affecting Europe were discussed at the Guadeloupe meeting, although they stressed that no decisions had been reached.

The United States has nuclear-armed missiles in Western Europe but they do not have the range to reach targets in the Soviet Union.

Quoting administration officials, the "Times" reported the four leaders, who met on the Caribbean island for four days earlier this month, discussed the missile and said it would be developed by the United States.

The leaders viewed the missile as a possible response to the Soviet Union's development of new nuclear missiles and bombers directed against Western Europe, particularly the intermediate-range weapon known as the SS-20, the newspaper said.

EPA officials were not immediately available for comment on the report.

EPA Administrator Doug Costle is expected to make an announcement this week, it probably won't satisfy environmentalists of which object to current standards, the "Post" said.

The anniversary ceremony, organized by the extreme right-wing National Democratic Party, attracted 70 participants.

Over four times as many people protested against the ceremony at a rally called the Union of Victims of Persecution. They included trade unionists and left-wing groups.

There were no incidents.

STUTTGART, West Germany, Jan. 21 (R) — A right-wing ceremony to mark the 108th anniversary of the foundation of the German Reich Sunday prompted a rival demonstration of 300 anti-fascists and leftists.

The anniversary ceremony, organized by the extreme right-wing National Democratic Party, attracted 70 participants.

Over four times as many people protested against the ceremony at a rally called the Union of Victims of Persecution. They included trade unionists and left-wing groups.

There were no incidents.

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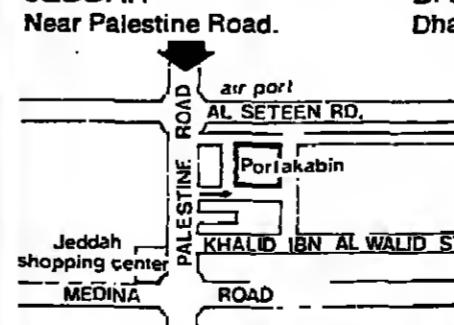


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NEW OPPORTUNITY

The current meeting of the Palestine National Council in Damascus may turn out to be the most important session the parliament-in-exile has ever held. Crucial decisions need to be made at the meeting — decisions that could have a decisive impact on the fragile Middle East peace process and the chances for the eventual creation of a Palestinian state. The key to the success of the conference will be the ability of the various Palestinian groups to overcome their differences and forge a realistic joint strategy for the Palestinians that will enable them to play a role in the determination of their own future. Palestinians have long been bitter about the fact that they have had no voice in decisions affecting their lives, their destiny and their national rights. Given the course of recent events in the region, the Palestinian people may now have an unprecedented opportunity to become a major actor in the Middle East peace process, with the blessings of both the United States and the Soviet Union. The political strategy being mapped out in Damascus could enable the Palestinians to seize that opportunity, and effect a major change in the Middle East peace process.

There are clear indications from Washington that the Carter administration is anxious to find a mutually satisfactory formula for initiating an open dialogue with the PLO. Earlier American insistence, (born of Israeli pressure) that the Palestinian resistance movement make major changes in the national charter has given way to a softer U.S. stand, which calls on the PLO to accept the principles of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 342 and 338. The Carter administration has already opened a secret dialogue with PLO officials, through congressional and other intermediaries. It now wants to formalize that dialogue, but because of domestic pressures, orchestrated by the Israeli lobby, the administration needs a concrete gesture from the Palestinians to justify open contacts. That gesture could come from the Palestine National Council in Damascus.

One development that could thrust the Palestinians into the forefront of the Middle East peace process would be the creation of a provisional government-in-exile, a formal body which would include leaders from all major segments of the Palestinian political spectrum. Such a provisional government would be viewed by most countries as a sign of Palestinian realism and responsibility, and would provide a perfect vehicle for Palestinian participation in comprehensive peace negotiations. Another alternative for the PNC would be a decision to allow a specific Arab country — Jordan is most often mentioned in this regard — to speak for the Palestinians in future negotiations. This alternative is perhaps less desirable than the government-in-exile concept, since it theoretically limits direct Palestinian participation in the determination of their own future, but if the Arab country in question were prepared to reflect Palestinian views frankly and directly, without substantial modification, such "mediation" might prove fruitful. Whatever decisions result from the National Council meeting, it is to be hoped that the Palestinian leadership does not turn its back totally on a peaceful solution to the conflict. Certainly we can expect heated debates over strategy and tactics, but, given the current climate of Palestinian opinion, there is much to be said for active Palestinian involvement in the peace process — if only to demonstrate to the Americans the bankruptcy of current Israeli policy. If the Palestinians finally decide to call Israel's bluff and challenge the Jewish state to accept a comprehensive and just peace, the worse that can happen is that we will all end up back where we started — but this time with the United States in our corner. The international momentum is in the Palestinians' favor. They should capitalize on it, before the opportunity is lost forever.

Europe reneges

By John Madeley

BRUSSELS — The European Community has given only one fifth of the aid that it has promised to 55 developing countries. Under the terms of the 1975 Lome Convention, \$3.4 billion worth of aid was due to have gone from the EEC to countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) by the end of 1979.

Claude Cheysson, the Common Market's Commissioner for Development, has admitted that less than \$700 million has so far been given.

ACP countries blame top-heavy bureaucracy in Europe for the delays. They claim that minor decisions have to be taken at a very high level and say that they are getting 40 per cent less aid from the EEC than they were before the Lome Convention was signed. Some ACP countries have received nothing.

These figures are embarrassing for the Common Market, for the Lome Convention was

heralded as a showpiece convention which was proof that the Community was not a rich men's club but that it genuinely wanted to help poor countries with trade and aid.

Cheysson told a seminar in Brussels this month that ACP countries were right to blame Europe's "cumbersome structures" for the delays. But he also blamed some ACP countries for failing to come up with projects that qualified for aid.

The Convention is due to expire at the end of 1979, and re-negotiations for a follow-up agreement have run into difficulties. ACP countries claim that not only has aid fallen, but the present Convention has brought them virtually no trading benefits.

Edwin Carrington, a Jamaican delegate at the meeting, said that although in theory the EEC allowed 95 per cent of ACP manufactured goods into Europe, in practice there were complicated rules which kept out many goods. (OFNS)



The unity of Canada

By Stanley Meikle

QUEBEC — The provincial government of Quebec and the federal government of Canada are battling each other these days in a war of statistics, graphs and economic jargon. At stake is the unity of Canada.

Federal officials are trying to persuade the voters of Quebec that independence, or anything like it, would bring on economic disaster.

Provincial officials insist that the Quebecers can have both independence and economic good times. In fact, the provincial officials say, Quebec is being held back economically by the Canadian federal system.

These countering arguments underline what is probably the most important issue in the impending Quebec referendum. No date has been fixed, but Premier René Levesque has announced that within 18 months he will ask the voters of Quebec to approve what he calls "sovereignty association." If the voters agree, Levesque says he will negotiate with Canada for a sovereign Quebec retaining most of its economic ties with the federation.

Some analysts believe that the economic arguments cancel each other.

"There is enough truth on both sides to make it difficult for the referendum to be fought on the economic issue," said Claude Forget, a Liberal Party member of the provincial legislature (now officially the "National Assembly"). "People don't know which side is right. It's a game for the experts."

Nevertheless, both sides are

ports at a rate making it clear that both look on the issue as vital.

Levesque has underscored the significance of the issue by setting sovereignty association, not just sovereignty, as his goal. This amounts to an admission by Levesque that Quebecers would reject independence unless they were given assurances against economic disruption.

A few basic lines of argument have emerged from the maze of reports. In general, the federal government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau attempts to prove that Quebec needs Canada more than Canada needs Quebec. Therefore, according to this argument, it would be pointless for Canada to continue in economic association with a sovereign Quebec. Canada would have little or nothing to gain from it.

Premier Levesque and his Quebecois advance two almost contradictory arguments. They insist that Quebec has been hurt for more than two centuries by British and Canadian economic policies. Despite this, the Parti Quebecois concludes that continued association is necessary and assures Quebecers that the logic of economics would pressure Canada into keeping its economic association with a sovereign Quebec.

The federal arguments have been detailed in a series of reports issued by Marc LaLonde, the Minister of Justice. The key point is made in a report that says the Quebec economy, from the perspective of its manufacturing base, is at least four times more dependent upon the other nine provinces than they are on Quebec.

—(LAT)

Using computers, Hazeldine concluded that Quebec would lose only 21,565 jobs if it became independent and could make up for this loss by devaluing its currency. The devalued currency would lower the cost of Quebec's goods outside its borders and this, in turn, would boost sales and increase the number of jobs needed to meet the new demand.

—(LAT)

saudi press review

Most papers commented on the latest Israeli incursions into southern Lebanon and called on the United Nations to be "a more effective guardian of peace." "Al-Medina" said the United Nations "has declined into an inane body whose resolutions are often flouted, particularly by Israel."

The paper said "Palestinian attacks on the Jewish state take place deep inside the country by Palestinians living in the occupied lands but every time there is an attack, the Israelis retaliate against Lebanon."

"So the question poses itself: Why does Lebanon have to pay the price for every Palestinian uprising inside the occupied lands?"

The paper attributed that to the fact that Lebanon has been weakened by four years of communal war "which is un-

likely to abate" or because Israel "has armies of informants" inside the country supplying it with intelligence that makes it easy to strike at will.

The paper called upon world public opinion to make a brave stand against Israel. Such a stand, the paper said, would restore the world body's prestige.

"Al-Jazra" quoted the Singapore foreign minister's statement that the nations of Southeast Asia "have lost confidence in the good intentions of Vietnam following its invasion of Cambodia and do not know which country is next on the list."

The paper said that the key lies with the Soviets "who use regimes like that of Vietnam and Cuba to carry out their plans for subjugating other people."

Optimistic Arab-Americans

By Bob Lebling
Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON —

Leaders of the Arab-American community, just back from a trip to the Arab world, have concluded that the growing Arab political consensus in the wake of the Camp David talks holds great hope for Middle East peace — provided the Carter administration responds positively to it.

A leadership delegation from the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), which visited eight Arab countries last month and held meetings with a number of Arab heads of state, has presented a report on its trip to the administration and key lawmakers on Capitol Hill.

The delegation, headed by NAAA President Dr. Hisham Sharabi, said the Arab leaders "were eager to have their perspective understood in Washington" and welcomed the Arab-American leaders as unofficial intermediaries with the Carter administration.

Sharabi and his delegation met with Jordan's King Hussein, Syrian President Hafez Assad, Lebanon's President Elias Sarkis, Saudi Arabia's King Khalid and the rulers of Bahrain and Qatar.

The Arab-American leaders also met with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and other members of the PLO's Executive Committee.

As a result of its talks, the group concluded that the "widespread criticism" of the Camp David initiative in the Arab world "is evolving into a political consensus that holds great hope for Middle East peace."

The heart of this consensus,

the delegation said, is "Arab willingness to make peace with Israel, but not on the basis of the Camp David documents in their current form."

What the Arab world seeks is "a formula for resolution of the Palestine issue that would include Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, Palestinian self-determination, and provision for refugee rights in exchange for acceptance of Israel."

A contributing factor in the new Arab consensus is the recent reconciliation of Syria and Iraq, which "has the potential for effecting a major swing in Arab political and economic power," the delegation said.

The group described last autumn's Arab summit in Baghdad as "an extraordinary event that saw Arab countries with varying philosophies beginning to develop a unified perspective on major political issues."

Another factor contributing to the Arab consensus has been the political crisis in Iran, which has "provided a powerful stimulus to conservative Arab states to join their Arab brothers."

These countries, including the major Arab oil states, "are deeply concerned about political destabilization and Soviet influence in the region and view political solidarity with other Arabs as essential to their own security," the NAAA team said.

The group also noted that King Hussein has taken on a new, enhanced role in the Arab world, following the Camp David summit.

The Jordanian monarch "was shocked by the lack of consultation with him over the Arab world," the NAAA said.

The administration should make every effort to indicate the seriousness with which it regards the views (King Hussein) will be expressing not only on behalf of Jordan but for the first time also on behalf of the Syrians, the Palestinians, and most of the rest of the Arab world," the NAAA said.

Nagi, who served for five years in the British Army, says most of the family are in Britain.

Ratilal Vaja, 35, his wife and two young children, one born in the camp, also live in one room, most of which is occupied by their beds. Above the table is their altar. For water they have to walk through the barracks to a washroom located opposite a latrine whose stench permeates the whole building.

Vaja's brother, Pranjiwan, was admitted to Britain with his wife and three children last November. Pranjiwan contracted tuberculosis from the East European refugees who form the bulk of the camp's 1,300 inhabitants, as this made him a hardship case eligible for admittance.

Most of the Asians are suffering from some degree of malnutrition. If they become ill the camp doctor gives them meal tickets for extra food, dairy produce and vegetables, but as soon as they are well again, they are sent back to the camp.

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DACCA — Bangladesh celebrated its seventh birthday last month and the capital was abuzz with news, rumor and gossip of the general election campaign that is in full swing and will herald the "return of democracy" to the most densely populated country on earth. Newspapers are full of stories of promises and accusations, smear and

organize itself on a "more rational" basis.

"Since the movement has decided to fight the Israelis in the full knowledge that it lacks the military power to meet the Israelis effectively on the battle-

field, their first task is to unite

their various groups as a foundation of its armed struggle.

"If the PLO can do that, it will be sure of full Arab support regardless of political developments in the region."

The threat is a good opening gambit. President Zia ur Rahman needs the opposition to participate to make his demonstration credible but the opposition also needs to win some seats and a share of the action.

—(OFNS)

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their various groups as a foundation of its armed struggle.

"If the PLO can do that, it will be sure of full Arab support regardless of political developments in the region."

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Dubai	Wednesday	31/1	Kuwait	Thursday	8/2
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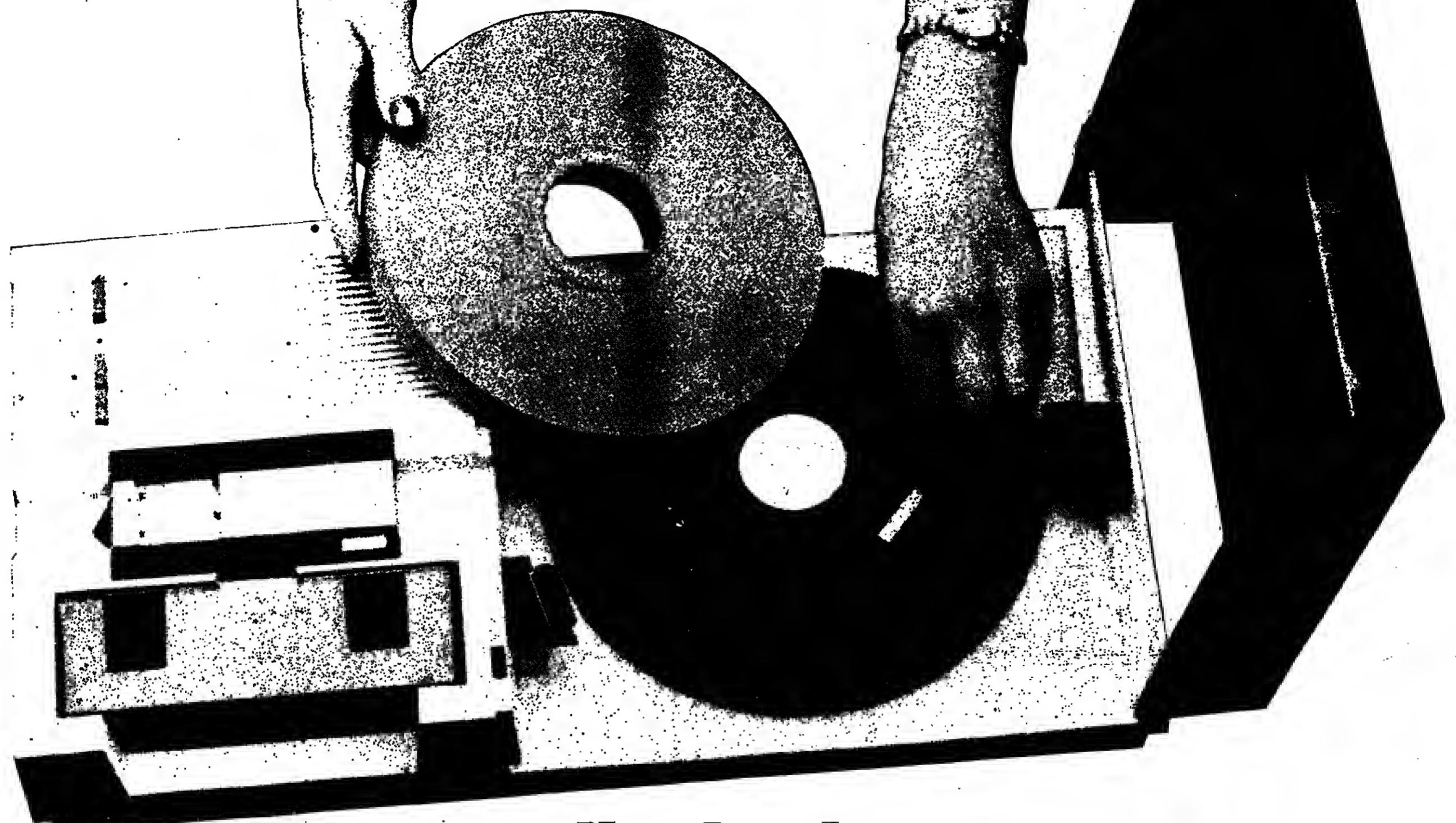
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Current views and policies of the PFLP

By Richard Sisk
DAMASCUS—A dramatic photograph of a hijacked jetliner exploding in the Jordanian desert adorns a wall in the Beirut headquarters of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

The picture is symbolic for Dr. George Habash. It represents the apex of the PFLP's airline hijacking campaign. But it also signaled the first blow in the Black September war which drove the Palestinians from Jordan.

In a rare interview with a Western reporter, Dr. Habash, the American university-educated pediatrician who became one of Israel's most wanted men, explained why he adopted the hijacking tactic and why he later disavowed such activities after 1972. Dr. Habash also set forth his policies on the United States, Iran, Jordan, Camp David and other Palestinian groups in the PLO as the Palestinian commando war enters its fourth decade.

The interview took place Friday in Damascus, where Habash is attending the 14th session of the Palestine National Council, often called the parliament-in-exile of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Habash says the motive for the hijackings stemmed from the creation of Israel, "when we were dismissed like sheep from our homes and told to live in tents."

Initially, he said, the Palestinians counted on international agencies and world opinion for relief.

"But, sorry to say, 20 years passed and our people remained as they were," the soft-spoken Habash said.

"When we started our armed struggle, we were really under the full conviction that we had the right to use all means of armed struggle in order to make our cause well known at the world level."

"And that is why we took this line of hijacking."

"This was not our only line, or even our main line," Habash said, in a reference to the PFLP's attempts at political organization.

"I don't know why you in the West made it seem as if the PFLP only specializes in this hijacking business," he said.

The so-called "hijacking business" reached its peak on Sept. 6, 1970, when, within a space of four hours, PFLP

commandos hijacked two American and one Swiss jetliner. A fourth hijack attempt of an Israeli El Al jet was foiled.

Two of the commandoed jets—an American and the Swiss planes—were flown to the sandy desert airstrip known as Dawson Field outside Amman and the third—a Pan Am jet—was flown to Cairo where it was blown up upon landing after the passengers had been evacuated.

Three days later a third plane—a British jetliner—was also hijacked and joined the other two in the Jordanian desert. The PFLP had more than 300 hostages with which to barter and King Hussein was in no position to pressure the PFLP.

Days later, King Hussein sent his army into Jordan and drove out the Palestinians in a bloody purge that became known as "Black September."

The hijacking business went into decline after Black September and less than two years later was completely abandoned by the PFLP.

After 1972, Habash said, "We felt this tactic was being misunderstood. That is why we said, okay, let's leave this line—our cause is so well known now—and let's concentrate on our real strategy, which is a people's warfare strategy."

The abandonment of the hijack tactic led to a split in the PFLP ranks and the late Palestinian leader Wadi Haddad broke away and continued to organize hijackings.

As the Palestinian resistance movement enters its fourth decade, Habash explained the PFLP policies of opposition against the United States, Israel and all "imperialist interests" in the Middle East.

Although still an avowed leftist, Habash said he saw no contradiction in supporting the current Islamic opposition in Iran, led by Ayatollah Khomeini.

"We're pushing at the present moment for all forces to unite against American imperialism and against Israel in spite of ideological differences," he said.

"We're fully ready to cooperate with Khomeini, because Khomeini is anti-Israel, anti-Zionism and anti-imperialist."

Habash adamantly opposed the PLO's current efforts at seeking a rapprochement with King Hussein.

(UPI)

By Don A. Schanche

TEHRAN—One of the most powerful men among those trying to push the Shah from his throne is a quiet shoe-maker from the Tehran bazaar of whom few Iranians—and probably not even the Shah—have ever heard.

His name is Haj Mahmoud Maoya. He is about 65 years old and appears to be too humble and unassuming to wield the kind of power that may humble a dynasty.

Yet Maoya, along with four other chiefs of the mystery-shrouded Bazaar Merchants Association, commands enough emotional and commercial resources to mobilize the nation's State leaders, to put thousands of riotous demonstrators quickly into the streets and, perhaps, to determine the fate of the Iranian nation.

To understand his power base and its influence on the crisis in Iran, according to a Farsi-speaking American political scientist here, one must recognize the three basic institutions that historically have held the country together:

First was the monarchy, which commanded the military and the national treasury, including its oil revenues. Second was the Muslim faith, espoused by more than nine out of 10 Iranians.

And third was the bazaar, the commercial and financial core of every Iranian city, which until recently handled a third of the nation's imports, most of its non-petroleum exports and two-thirds of its retail trade.

Virtually every bazaar in Iran has been closed by order of Maoya and his four colleagues through most of the days of political, social and economic chaos that followed fiery demonstrations throughout the country in early November.

Mobs of left (roughly translated from Farsi as hotheads) have been recruited almost daily from the bazaar to join students demonstrating on the streets. Tens of millions of dollars have poured from the bazaar to religious leaders who, in order to continue their implacable opposition to the Shah, required vast sums to provide food, clothing and shelter for the people who have joined the demonstrations.

According to the political scientist, who asked not to be identified because he must remain anonymous in order to continue his research in Iran, the Shah, required vast sums to the Shah, before a price control crackdown by the Shah's government two years ago, made millions in oil revenue financed huge new government projects, palace favorites made the deals for the major items, such as steel and cement imports.

The wealth of the bazaar is not held exclusively by the leaders. One relatively minor and more typical bazaar merchant, for example, is Mojtaba Aragui, a rug salesman whose company, with branch offices in Geneva, London and Denver, does millions of dollars worth of business each year and whose warehouse behind what

rations, international banks and profit-centered independent industries, the peculiarly Oriental institution of the bazaar would seem incapable of mustering such power.

The very word bazaar conjures images of murky alleys populated by small shopkeepers with avaricious eyes on every passing pocketbook. People like them have been seen in minor characters in dozens of spy thrillers and mystery films.

In his setting, especially in the capital city of Tehran, reinforces the fictional image. Once a mud-walled trading post around which Tehran sprung up less than two centuries ago, the bazaar is now 10 square kilometers in size. Almost entirely roofed over, it contains in its labyrinth of unmapped streets, alleys and passageways an estimated 60,000 shops that in normal times have delighted tourists shopping for bargains in exotic Persian rugs and artifacts.

To outward appearances, the bazaar, as the merchants and their families are called, also fit the fictional image. Most look and act like humble shopkeepers, living hand-to-mouth in dimly lit storefronts. They are linked—one shop to another, one street to another and one city to another—by centuries-old family, ethnic, tribal, religious and commercial ties. In times of crisis these ties bring forth a kind of unity inconceivable to even the most efficient chamber of commerce. But aside from those powerful links, the fictional image of the bazaar is largely false.

Maoya, for example, is a bazaar shoemaker, but his shoe factories employ hundreds of workers and his multi-million-dollar industrial holdings also include an electric appliance manufacturing company. His four fellow-leaders of the Tehran bazaar, all of whom try to keep their personal identities secret from outsiders, also are wealthy men.

One reportedly is a steel and automobile parts importer, another a Persian carpet exporter, another a major agricultural commodities dealer who, before a price control crackdown by the Shah's government two years ago, made millions in oil revenue financed huge new government projects, palace favorites made the deals for the major items, such as steel and cement imports.

State-run credit institutions took over the financing that the money-lenders of the bazaar once handled routinely. Semi-monopolistic state industries—in caviar, textiles and agricultural commodities, for example

—cut drastically into bazaar

business. And, in a crowning blow, the Shah established a price control commission that fixed the costs of thousands of commodities, thereby wiping out at a blow the cherished bazaar practice of bargaining.

With so much at stake, why did these wealthy bazaarish turn against the monarchy and, as Maoya said in a rare but cryptic interview, insist "100 per cent" that the Shah leave?

The reasons were both commercial and religious. At their core were what the bazaarish believed to be two major mistakes committed by the Shah and his recent government.

One was against the bazaar themselves and the other against religion, which most of the bazaarish profess and to which they historically have given vast sums of money to augment an annual subsidy provided to the nation's mosques by the government.

To take the religious mistake first: until 1977, the Shah's government annually appropriated \$80 million to be given to the Ayatollahs of Iran for distribution as they wished. Another several million dollars came from the bazaar on a voluntary basis.

Last year, the government, facing a tight deficit budget brought about by the Shah's overambitious industrialization and modernization plans, cut its share of the contribution to \$30 million.

Religious leaders already were upset by land reform measures in the 1960s and 1970s that had deprived the mosques of much of their added revenue and by modernization measures such as coeducation, legalized abortion and family laws that flouted ancient Islamic customs concerning marriage and the rights of women.

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Their complaints fell on fertile ears, because the bazaarish were furious with the government, too. In the pell-mell rush to modernize and industrialize, the Shah and his government had bypassed the bazaar. As billions of dollars in oil revenue financed huge new government projects, palace favorites made the deals for the major items, such as steel and cement imports.

The wealth of the bazaar is not held exclusively by the leaders. One relatively minor and more typical bazaar merchant, for example, is Mojtaba Aragui, a rug salesman whose company, with branch offices in Geneva, London and Denver, does millions of dollars worth of business each year and whose warehouse behind what

done best in the geopolitical game because it has backed the strongest side. China, by contrast, looks weak. It supported Pol Pot, sent him weapons, aid and several thousand advisers and yet did nothing to stop what Peking says was an outright invasion by Vietnam.

What effect will this apparent impotence have on countries in Africa and Asia, which China encourages to resist Soviet influence, and yet, judging by Cambodia, cannot count on China acting on their behalf in a crisis?

(OFNS)

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Israelis shun visits to the Arab West Bank

By William Chidlow

TEL AVIV — The sight of an Israeli family driving through the occupied West Bank on a leisurely outing is becoming increasingly rare as tensions rise among Palestinians and Israelis over the up-and-down negotiations for peace between Israel and Egypt.

Along the broad, tree-lined streets of Jericho, whose colorful marketplaces once were crowded with Israelis on a warm Saturday afternoon, it is unusual to see an Israeli-owned car with its distinctive yellow license tag.

The same is true in the bustling, traffic-clogged streets of the Arab town of Ramallah, where not long ago Israelis used to venture for bargain prices on clothing and fresh produce.

The pebble beaches of the Dead Sea, which used to be packed with Israelis, are much less crowded now. Israelis still go there to smear their bodies with the black, sulphide-rich mud and float languidly in the buoyant water, but more often than not they are outnumbered by Arabs and foreign tourists.

The trend of Israelis to stay away from the West Bank, which has evolved gradually over the last several years but accelerated since the Camp David summit conference, is rooted in suspicion, fear, uncertainty over the future of the area and fundamental sociological differences that have been magnified by the tension that has accompanied the turbulent peace negotiations.

Dani Schitai, the military governor's staff officer for West Bank tourism, said another reason is that the novelty has worn off for Israelis in the 11 years since the area was seized from Jordan.

Schitai said no statistics

Investments in the United States

By Philip Green

NEW YORK — Nothing, apparently, can diminish the attraction of the American economy. Through good times and bad, the United States has remained unchallenged as the most favored investment arena in the world.

The evidence is everywhere — in the Japanese-language signs climbing the wall of an office building in Los Angeles, in the German executives cutting ceremonial ribbons to open an assembly line in Pennsylvania, in the French engineers supervising construction of an auto tire plant in Georgia, in the strings of foreign banks springing up all over Wall Street, in the variety of languages heard on commuter trains and out of virtually every business center in the country. The United States, long the fountainhead of wealth for the Western World, has become the largest recipient of wealth in the world.

The nature of the investments changes with the shifting economic tides. Real estate, manufacturing plants, stocks and bonds, government securities — all of them are feeling the impact of the steady flow of foreign money.

In 1977 foreign companies reported making 281 major investments in U.S. manufacturing facilities, according to a tabulation by the Conference Board, a nonprofit research organization. It was the highest total since the board began keeping records in 1968 — undoubtedly the highest total ever — and eclipsed the 254 transactions reported in 1976 and the recession-affected 161 investments in 1975. (The fact that the board only began tracking foreign investments 10 years ago is another indication of how insignificant they were before that time.) Dollar amounts were reported for only 150 of last year's investments and the total came to \$2.9 billion, but Conference Board analysts say the actual total is probably in the range of \$4 billion.

The biggest chunk of the investments — 137 of them — were outright acquisitions of American companies or major divisions of companies. A few years ago, foreigners bought mostly specific facilities and, a few years before that, they were mostly building plants of their own just to get a foothold in the American market.

In the stock market, foreign investors have become a vital support. In addition to maintaining a steady flow of capital into American stock, foreigners are generally acknowledged to have touched off, in

trip will include obstacles. He can count on being stopped at least once — and usually more often — at Israeli army roadblocks, where soldiers frusquely check identity cards and search for weapons and bombs.

However, in the other direction, there normally are no such obstacles.

The decline in Israeli visitors to Arab towns has its exceptions. The markets and antique shops of Bethlehem and nearby Beit Jala, near Jerusalem, are still crowded with Israeli tourists on Saturdays.

Also, there are six Jewish settlements within a 30-km radius of Jerusalem, accounting for some of the Israeli traffic in these towns.

Hebron, with its tomb of the patriarchs that is holy to Jews and Muslims, is still one of the top attractions to Israelis, although they tend to visit the ancient tomb and then leave, rather than linger in the Arab town.

Some Israeli businessmen with interests on the West Bank say privately that they prefer to bring their Palestinian clients to Tel Aviv, rather than make regular visits to the West Bank — not so much out of fear of imminent danger as just a growing discomfort there.

The near absence of Israelis in Jericho is a startling contrast to five years ago, when so many Jews went there to shop that Israeli merchants complained loudly that their businesses were hurt.

Ramallah, where average prices are considerably lower than those in Jerusalem is almost completely boycotted by the large nearby Jewish community of New Yaacov, whose residents prefer to drive elsewhere to do their shopping.

— (WP)

mid-April 1978, the sharpest rally the stock market had enjoyed in three years.

In real estate, foreigners are gobbling up land at a ferocious rate. No type of investment seems beyond consideration. Palatial homes in California, tower suites in New York City, grazing land in Texas (at \$2,400 per hectare), farmland in the midwest, shopping centers in Florida.

Ironically, some of the economic problems that make Americans free are encouraging the inflow of foreign money. The decline of the dollar, especially, has made it cheaper for foreigners to buy anything sold in dollars — whether it's American automobiles or, as in the case of Renault's recent investment in American Motors, the companies that produce them.

A two-year decline in the stock market, in the face of large American companies, put improving profits for most stock prices at their lowest price-to-earnings ratio in two decades or more. At first, foreigners were wary of buying stocks, because any price gain could be wiped out by the sinking dollar. They realized, though, that the conversion rate for West German marks, French and Swiss francs, Japanese yen and even British pounds was making those stocks even cheaper than their market quotations. At the first sign of stability in the dollar — in the middle of April — they rushed into the market to start the buying rally.

The picture of the U.S. economy has continued to look good to people overseas. The United States, for one thing, has one of the lowest rates of inflation among industrialized countries. The United States offers the biggest pool of skilled labor in the world and, despite newspaper headlines such as those during a recent coal strike, the labor scene is more settled than in most other countries.

Add to that the affluence and spending habits of the American consumer — who has grown accustomed to the highest standard of living in the world — and the result is certain to attract a steady flow of money from overseas.

It's already begun. Until 1973 foreign companies never made as many as 100 acquisitions in the United States in a single year. The trend, in fact, had always been just the opposite — American companies invested in foreign operations. In 1968, for example, there were only 35 acquisitions of American facilities by foreigners. In 1969 the total was 52 and a



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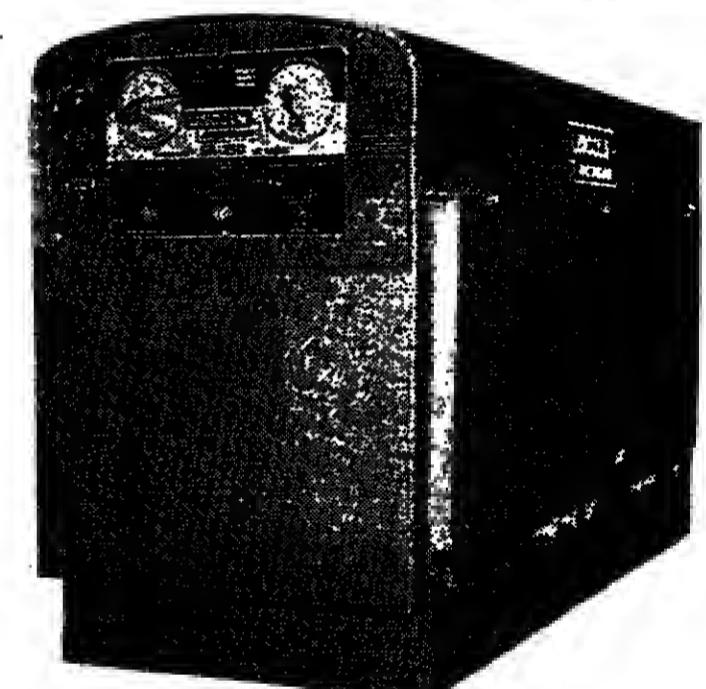
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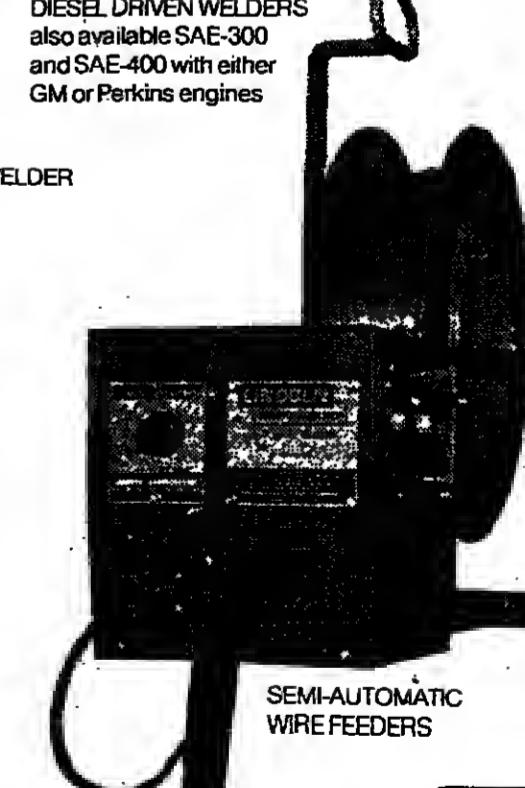
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apparently got in the way. Cabinet after cabinet refused to allow the construction minister to use his authority to raise rents for fear that a public housing rent increase would spur other price increases and, in turn, subject the government to criticism that it was driving up the cost of living.

Even without public housing rent increases, however, consumer prices have more than quadrupled in the years since the Housing Corporation came into existence.

The Housing Corporation fixed rents on the basis of depreciation over a period of years — compared with Sarwa Bank's estimate of 14 years for privately financed housing — and used its interest-free government funds to keep building new apartment complexes. But it has run out of funds for repairs on the old ones.

About 80 per cent of the planned \$9.5 million in additional money from increased rental revenue has been earmarked for repairs, Housing Corporation officials said. The other 20 per cent is to be used to reduce rents paid by families residing in newer and higher-cost (around \$300 a month) public corporation apartments. — (LAT)

At U.S. Invitational

Nehemiah bests 2nd world mark in 2 nights

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)

Reinold Nehemiah of the University of Maryland bolted to a world indoor best for the second consecutive night, winning the 55-meter hurdles in 6.88 seconds in the U.S. Invitational Track and Field Meet Saturday night.

Villanova senior Don Paige bettered the American indoor record for 1,000 meters, winning in 2 minutes 20.3 seconds — one tenth of a second below the previous mark of 2:20.4 set by Tom Van Ruudoo of the Pacific Coast Club in this meet in 1971. The world indoor best, however, is 2:19, set by Paul Heinz-Welkman of West Germany in 1976.

The 19-year-old Nehemiah, ranked No. 1 in the world, got off to a flying start and held the lead throughout in beating archival Greg Foster of the

University of California.

Friday night at Philadelphia, Nehemiah and Foster, rated No. 2 and 3, had dead-heated for first place in the 60-yard hurdles in 6.95 seconds, bettering Nehemiah's previous mark of 7.02 set earlier this year. Fifty-five meters is 5.35 inches longer than 60 yards, and therefore Nehemiah's previous mark of 7.02 set earlier this year. Fifty-five meters is 5.35 inches longer than 60 yards,

and therefore Nehemiah will get credit for the 60-yard indoor "mark."

In a second meeting in two nights between brilliant hurdlers, there was no question about the winner.

The quiet, soft-spoken Nehemiah, who contends that his technique is still far from perfect, was first out of the blocks after two false starts — one by Foster and no one came

close to catching him.

Foster was the closest, finishing second in a distance 7.09 before tumbling as he crossed the finish line.

Nehemiah was one of 13 defending champions in the men's events.

Harvey glances of Auburn, a 1976 Olympic relay gold medalist, won the 55-meter dash for the third consecutive year, edging indoor record

holder Houston McTear of the Muhammad Ali Track Club in 6.17 seconds.

McTear finished second in 6.20, shading Steve Riddick of the Philadelphia Pioneers, the winner at Philadelphia Friday night.

Brenda Morehead of Tennessee State University, the American outdoor record holder at 200 meters, won the women's 55-meter dash in 6.83 seconds. Pat Dunlap of the South Jersey Track Club and Maria Parsons of Morgan State, tied for second at 6.94.

West Germany's Gunther Lohre, who pole-vaulted 18-feet, 4-inches last week in Europe for the best vault of the young season, won at 17-44, upsetting indoor record holder Mike Tully of the Pacific Coast Club.

Tully, the defending champion whose indoor best is 18-5 1/2, could not do any better than 17-0 1/4.

In other events, Franklin Jacobs of Fairleigh Dickinson, the American indoor record holder, won the high jump at 7 feet, 4 1/2 inches; Kenyan Wilson Waigwa of the Philadelphia Pioneers took the men's 1,500 meters in 3:40.7; Jan Merrill of Connecticut College captured the women's 1,500 in a meet-record 4:14.1 and Tanzania's Suleiman Nyambu of Texas El Paso finished first in the 3,000 in 9:00.3.

Jacobs, competing for his school for the first time this year after previously jumping as an independent, took three jumps at 7-6 1/2 after clinching the high-jump title, but was unsuccessful.

Waigwa stayed close to the early pace set by 1978 winner Niki O'Shaughnessy of Ireland, then by American recordholder Paul Cummings,

before taking charge with 1 1/2 laps remaining in the men's 1,500 and pulling away to an easy victory.

The IAAF has given a prize to those who flagrantly disobeyed its rules and engaged in political discrimination against a fellow member in good standing of the Asian Games Federation," Ofek said.

He said that if suspension

had been supplemented with a warning to the offending athletes that they would be reinstated only on condition that they did not again disobey IAAF rules, the decision would have been more reasonable.

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Connors rallies to defeat
Gerulaitis at Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, Jan. 21 (AP) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors, coming from behind in the first set, defeated Vilas Gerulaitis 7-6, 6-3 in the semifinals Saturday night as the \$175,000 Birmingham Indoor International Tennis Tournament.

He was to meet Eddie Dibbs in Sunday's final.

"I should have lost the first set even though I was hitting the ball well," Connors said after two hours of play.

Connors was having no problem with a blistered foot that forced him to default a match against John McEnroe last week in the Grand Prix Masters.

The fourth-seeded Dibbs, playing tennis book tennis up-

Neureuther skis to 2nd Cup win

KITZBUHEL, Austria, Jan. 20 (AP) — Christian Neureuther, 29, of West Germany won the World Cup slalom on thin snow here Sunday, after another West German, Sepp Fersl, 24, won the downhill a day earlier.

The veteran Neureuther's second slalom victory of the World Cup season — "I get wiser as I get older" — drove a furious World Cup leader Swede Ingmar Stenmark into second place. Stenmark now has 135 points in the Cup standings.



RESPONSIBLE: Geoff Boycott batted for 5 1/2 hours for his 90 on the useless Hobart wicket but the wicket also made the efforts of England's bowlers, futile.

Despite Boycott 90

Victory eludes MCC at wet Hobart

HOBART, Australia, Jan. 21 (AP) — England's rain-troubled batch against Tasmania fizzled out in inevitable draw Sunday.

The three-day match finished with Tasmania 118 for four in their second innings

after England declared at 210 for five in reply to Tasmania's first innings total of 105.

England had three hours to bowl out the home side for an outright win, but Tasmania led by new Yorkshire captain, John Hampshire, not out 46, hung on to force the draw.

Play started two hours late Sunday because the ground was still damp from the rain which caused play to be abandoned Saturday.

England batted 88 minutes before declaring with opening batsman, Geoff Boycott still there on 90. His innings lasted five and a quarter hours and included 11 boundaries.

Boycott was left only ten runs short of scoring his only first class century of the three month tour, but the innings on top of his recent good efforts against Northern New South Wales must be a warning to the Australians for the fifth Test.

The Yorkshire opening batsman was rarely in trouble against Tasmania's mediocre attack on a pitch that gave the bowlers little help.

But the tame wicket also ruined any chance England had of forcing a result. Stand-in captain Bob Willis took a

wicket in the first over but after that it was always going to be a draw.

The match ended with Boycott bowing the last over to Hampshire who repaid him as Yorkshire captain in a bitter controversy at the end of last season.

Wellington skittles Pakistan.

AUCKLAND, Jan. 21 (AP) — Wellington cricket captain John Morrison declared 28 runs behind the Pakistan total of 293 for six declared and watched his bowlers crumble the top of the visitors' second innings Sunday.

The action started when Muddassar Nazar was caught by Brian Hewson off Brian Cederwall. Then Talaat Ali got himself run out and last hopeful Ewer Chaffin took the valuable wicket of Mohsin Khan.

Just when Javed Miandad, who scored a sound 71 not out Saturday, looked set for another good score, Brian Cederwall had him lbw.

Wasim Raja and Imran Khan held out till stumps and Pakistan will begin Monday 97 runs ahead with six wickets in hand. With plenty of runs in the wicket it should be an exciting final day's play.

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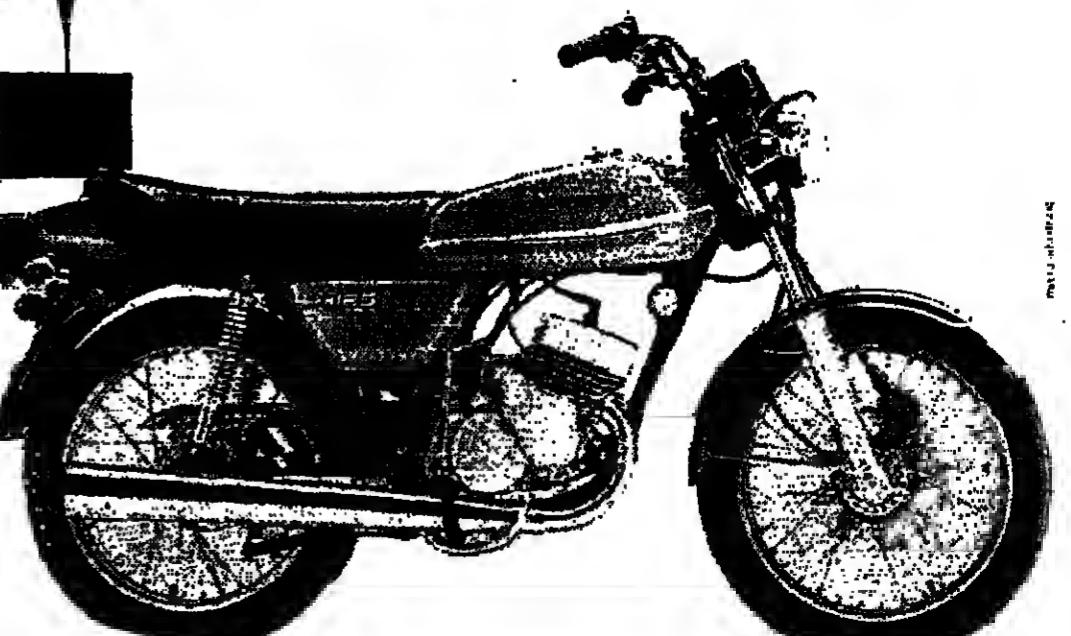
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Carter budget emphasizes change in energy policies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP) — President Carter declared Monday as the United States' first energy, need the reduction of dependence on foreign oil in the near future and minimizing the effect of any disruption in supply.

"The days of cheap and abundant energy are over," he predicted in his 1980 budget, "and energy will become even more costly in the future."

He listed five measures to support an easier transition to the new era:

— Developing a strategic oil reserve and an overall strategy for an emergency

— Setting prices to encourage production at home and efficient use, without unnecessary inflation

— Otherwise encouraging production and use of domestic fuels, coal and natural gas as well as oil, while at the same time protecting the environment

— Development of new ways of using nuclear energy that will do less to spread nuclear weapons

— Rapid development of new kinds of renewable energy. "Because of our dependence

on foreign oil," the president said in his message accompanying the budget, "we continue to be in danger of having supplies disrupted as they were five years ago."

This was a reference to the embargo that followed the October war of 1973. An administration expert told Congress last week that the crisis in Iran, which supplies five per cent of the oil consumed in the United States, had not disrupted supplies to the extent that would bring into play the oil-sharing plans devised by the International Energy Agency set up to deal with emergencies.

Solar energy is the one kind that would get a big increase in federal spending under the budget — \$730 million in 1980, up from \$551 million in 1979. Spending is due to go down on development of fossil fuels, nuclear fission and uranium enrichment.

These expenditures, like all those in the budget, are subject to action by Congress, which often makes important changes in spending.

Also Monday Carter declared his aim to "capture a fair share of growth in export

markets" for American farmers.

The objective was set out in a "federal needs statement" for agriculture in the federal budget. Farm products are the biggest export items for the American economy.

He also listed among his aims of growing enough food for America's needs and improving the efficiency and reliability of export marketing systems.

American agricultural commodities provide basic nutrition for millions of people at home as well as abroad and a source of livelihood for American farmers," the agriculture section of the budget began.

The United States is the world's largest exporter of farm products," it went on. "Many countries depend on us to close the gap between production and consumption and we look to them as markets for our farm products. Since U.S. exports are a large part of its agricultural production, small changes in world production and corresponding demand for U.S. farm products can produce rapid increases in prices of U.S. farm products."

Complex oil trade suggested

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (UPI)

— One solution to the prospect of an oil shortage is the shutoff of the Iranian oil industry would be the swapping of Alaskan crude for Mexican oil owned by Japan, "The New York Times" said Sunday.

In an editorial titled, "Saving Oil by Selling it," the "Times" said in part:

"The solution is curious but effective: reduce American reliance on imported oil by exporting oil, Alaskan oil. If Congress agrees to a swap of Alaskan crude for Mexican crude owned by Japan, North Slope production should nearly double by the 1980s."

The Alaska oil would be perfectly acceptable to Japan, it closely resembles the oil that Japanese refiners have been accustomed to. The Mexican oil, meanwhile, would be a boon to the United States, it can easily be processed in Gulf Coast refineries.

"The result: everybody would save transport costs. More important, the swap would increase total world oil supplies by the amount of new production in Alaska. And the swap would reduce our dependence on foreign oil" because it would encourage the pumping of Alaskan oil "that would otherwise remain in the ground."

Japan to aid building China power stations

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (AP)

The Japanese government will work jointly with private business to set up China's \$35 billion hydropower development program, the largest economic cooperation project between the two countries, it was reported here Sunday.

The newspaper "Yomiuri" quoted sources in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry as saying Japan will aid in the construction of four large-scale hydropower stations in China.

The stations will be located on the Yangtze River, in Kansu Province, on the borders between Szechuan and Yunnan Provinces, and Shensi and Szechuan Provinces, the daily said.

The stations will be capable of generating 25 million kilowatts of electricity every year, exceeding the six-million-kilowatt station in Krasnoyarsk of the Soviet Union, said to be the world's largest, the report said.

The Chinese program is part of a sweeping ten-year economic development project in which the country hopes to complete 30 power stations by

1985. The daily said China generates 36 million kilowatts of electricity every year, it said.

The Japanese ministry plans to establish immediately a cooperative committee for Chinese hydropower development, the report said. Those on the committee will include ministry officials as well as representatives of the Japan-China Economic Cooperation Association, the Electrical Enterprises Federation and the Electric Power Development Co.

The ministry will also send a team of electrical engineers, geologists and designers for a month-long fact-finding tour of the four planned sites starting Feb. 5, according to the newspaper.

The stations will be located on the Yangtze River, in Kansu Province, on the borders between Szechuan and Yunnan Provinces, and Shensi and Szechuan Provinces, the daily said.

The Japanese assistance plan came after the ministry decided the job was too big to be handled by either the government or electrical industry alone, the paper said.

The Chinese program is part of a sweeping ten-year economic development project in which the country hopes to complete 30 power stations by

1985. The daily said China generates 36 million kilowatts of electricity every year, it said.

RIYADH, Jan. 21 — The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) Sunday issued the consolidated balance sheet of commercial banks in Saudi Arabia as at the beginning of Oct. 2, 1978 (Shawwal 1398).

ASSETS

1. Cash in hand and deposits with SAMA 19,891

2. Balances due from banks outside 6,866

3. Balances due from banks in Saudi Arabia 1,179

4. Loans, advances and discounts 13,675

5. Investments 926

6. Other assets 15,285

7. Contra accounts 44,281

Total: 160,037

LIABILITIES

1. Capital & reserves 1,630

2. Balances due to banks abroad 4,519

3. Balances due to banks in Saudi Arabia 32,931

4. Demand, time and saving deposits 5,867

5. Other deposits 10,809

6. Other liabilities 44,281

Total: 160,037

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

	Opening Sunday	rate	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.34	3.35	3.34	3.34
French Franc	6.71	6.70	6.73	6.73
Deutsche Mark	1.32 (100)	181.30	182.50	182.50
Swiss F	2.00 (100)	203.00	201.00	201.00
French F	0.79 (100)	79.00	79.50	79.50
Italian Lira (1000)	—	4.05	4.03	4.03
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	110.00	110.00	110.00
Syrian Lira (100)	—	81.00	86.20	86.20
Egyptian Pound	—	4.60	4.80	4.80
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.25	12.30	12.30
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.40	11.40	11.40
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	87.25	87.25	87.25
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	87.25	87.25	87.25
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.72	8.72	8.72
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	9.50	—	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	73.75	73.75	73.75
Saudi Yemeni Dinar	—	—	—	—
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	79.00	88.25	88.25
Indian Rupee (100)	—	36.50	41.15	41.15
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	24.700	24.700
Gold kg	—	2,680	2,680	2,680
Silver kg	—	—	—	—
Japanese yen (100)	—	170	—	—
Canadian dollar	—	2.81	—	—
Belgian franc (10)	—	1.15	—	—
Dutch guilder	—	1.68	—	—
Italian Lira (100)	—	0.40	—	—
Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Raihah Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Jeddah.	—	—	—	—
SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.	—	—	—	—



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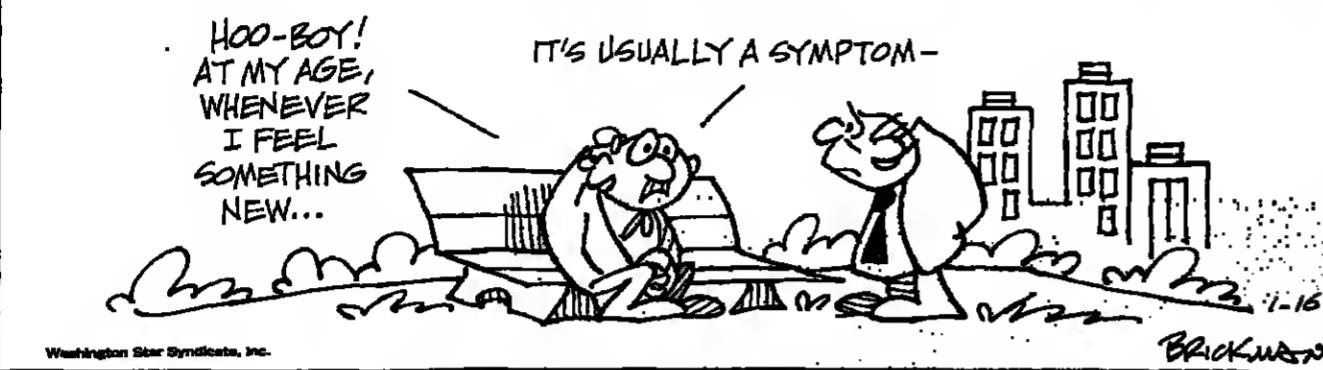
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AKAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

MONDAY						
Fajr	Ishaq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha	
5:44	7:07	12:39	3:48	6:07	7:33	
5:51	7:11	12:42	3:45	6:03	7:33	
5:16	6:39	12:07	3:12	5:30	7:00	

DHAHRAN TV

5:30 Children's Show	Bozo's Big Top Circus No. 277
5:51 Adv. of Small World	Great Caesar's Ghost
6:16 Its Small World	Elephant Hunter In Luangwa
6:36 Welcome Back Kotter	The Visit
7:10 Rockford Files	The Oracle Wore A Cashmere Suit
7:58 NFL Football	Oakland Vs. Miami 12/10/78

WEATHER

The central and northern provinces will remain affected by low pressure with low clouds cover, thunderstorms, and moderate to strong south-easterly winds, causing sandstorms.

Cloud and rain are also expected in the western province and the south-western highlands. Temperatures will fall and winds will be northerly at moderate speed.

Sea conditions in territorial waters will be moderate to rough.

Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	27	20	Hail	21	10
Jeddah	27	20	Tabuk	17	06
Riyadh	25	13	Turaif	15	03
Dhahran	25	11	Rafha	23	09
Medina	24	12	Yanbu	27	16
Taif	21	10	Abha	16	05

SAUDI RADIO

Afternoon Transmission	Morning Transmission
1:00 Opening	10:00 Opening
1:01 The Holy Quran	10:01 The Holy Quran
1:02 Gems of Guidance	10:03 Message to the Faithful
1:03 "SA...— A Daily Chronicle	10:10 Light Music
1:04 S.A. Historical Notes	10:15 NEWS
1:05 Off the Record	10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle
1:06 Your Choice	10:30 Music Worldwide
1:07 On Islam	11:00 Champions of Solidarity
1:08 Islam the Divine Truth	11:10 Press Review
1:09 "SA...— A Daily Chronicle	11:15 The Sixties
1:10 NEWS	11:45 The World of Unites
1:11 Press Review	12:00 Islamic Contributions
1:12 Music	12:15 The Songwriters
1:13 My Music	12:45 A. Rendezvous with Dreams
1:14 Close Down	12:55 Close Down

VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup: Reports; Actualities; Opinion; Analysis	12:30 VOA Magazine: America; Science; Culture; Letter; News
8:30 Dateline	11:00 Special English: News
8:45 News Summary	11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)
9:00 Special English: News; Feature: The Making of a Nation	12:00 News... animators' voices... correspondents' reports... background features... India commentaries... news analysis
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	12:30 News Roundup: Reports; Actualities
10:00 News Roundup: Reports; Actualities	1:45 Sports Roundup
10:45 Opinion; Analyses	2:00 World News

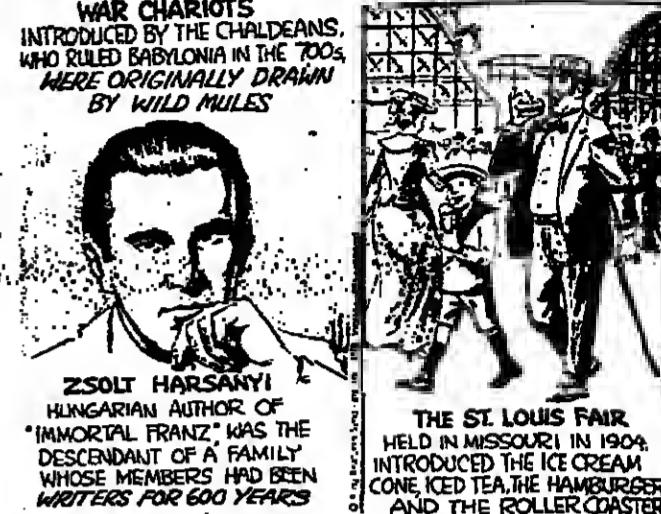
BBC

Morning Transmission	4:30 The Pleasure's Yours
6:00 World News	5:15 Report on Religion
6:09 Twenty-Four Hours	6:00 Radio Newreel
6:10 News Summary	6:15 "Outlook"
6:30 "Sarah Ward	7:00 World News
6:45 World-Today	7:09 Commentary
7:00 Newshook	7:15 "Sherlock Holmes"
9:30 "Opera Star"	7:45 World Today
10:00 World News	8:00 Books and Writers
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours	8:30 "Take One
10:10 News Summary	8:45 Sports Round-up
10:30 "Sarah Ward	9:00 World News
10:45 "Something to Show You"	9:09 News about Britain
11:00 World News	9:15 Radio Newreel
11:09 Reflections	9:30 Farming World
11:15 Piano Style	10:00 Oxfam News Summary
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978	10:39 Stock Market Report
12:00 World News	10:43 Look Ahead
12:09 British Press Review	10:45 Ulster in Focus
12:15 World Today	11:00 World News
12:30 Financial News	11:09 Twenty-Four Hours
12:40 Look Ahead	11:30 The Pleasure's Yours
12:45 The "Tony Myatt" Request Show	12:15 Talkabout
13:15 Discovery	12:45 Nature Notebook
2:00 World News	1:00 World News
2:09 News about Britain	1:09 World Today
2:15 Alphabets of Musical Curios	1:25 Financial News
2:30 Sports International	1:35 Book Choice
3:00 Radio Newsreel	1:40 Reflections
3:15 Promenade Concert	1:45 Sports Round-up
3:45 Sports Round-up	2:00 World News
4:00 World News	2:09 Commentary
4:09 Twenty-Four Hours	2:15 The Face of England

Dennis the Menace



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ACROSS

1 Susan Clark

TV film

6 Bob for Bob

Arthur

10 Star

11 Great

Britain

is one

12 Squint

Sea eagle

16 Ending

for liquid

17 Unhappy

sound

18 Venerated

French

friend

21 Hill

State

of anger

22 Gyrate

Curia

tribunal

26 Painter

Chagall

27 Equivocate

28 "One Day

— Time"

29 Consolation

32 Tiny bird

33 Prefix

for cycle

34 Hockey

great

36 Vestibule

38 Swamp

40 "Smile

Be Your

Umbrella"

41 Belief

Down

1 One of the ages

2 Greek

assembly

3 Townhead

4 Scary shriek

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PAGE 16

But one got away

Spy roundup delights W. Germans

BONN, Jan. 21 (R) — The defection of an East German state security officer with important documents and a lightning round-up of suspected spies has given West Germany's battle against Communist subversion a boost.

But official satisfaction with the operation was dampened somewhat Sunday by the news that one of the detained suspects had managed to elude the guard in bad weather Saturday night and escaped.

But official sources said four other suspects were in custody.

Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rehmann moved fast after the defector, a first lieutenant in the East German State Security Ministry, crossed into West Berlin with his wife and child on Thursday night.

The defector, whose identity has been withheld, brought with him what officials described as important documents which enabled them to pounce on the suspects.

The Bonn government estimated last year that up to 10,000 East German spies were active in West Germany.

Informed sources in West Berlin, noting the speed of the operation, said the East German officer had been a double agent.

"For many years he was on

the border of divided Berlin by the "S-Bahn" underground railway, and took a bus to Tegel Airport in the French sector, where they planned to fly to West Germany, the West Berlin sources said.

The defector was held at the airport by the French military authorities, apparently because he did not have the right papers, the sources said.

United States intelligence officials are also said to have entered the picture in West

E. Germans, in-turn, claim NATO defection

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (UPI) — A NATO lieutenant has defected to East Germany with important files and documents, the East German news service ADN said Sunday.

ADN said the officer specialized in intelligence work and had asked for asylum in East Germany.

It said only that he was a "NATO lieutenant" and did not disclose his nationality.

"For many years he was on

operation staffs of various NATO intelligence departments," ADN said.

"He came with important files and documents," ADN said. "The competent authorities of the German Democratic Republic are now examining his asylum request."

ADN gave no details. It did not say when the officer had defected.

Western diplomats noted the ADN statement was transmitted after West German justice authorities reported the defection of an East German secret police lieutenant colonel, who disclosed the names of alleged Eastern spies.

Chilean envoy to Peru accused of spying, too

LIMA, Jan. 21 (AP) — Chile's ambassador to Peru, Delcaredo Persona don grays by the Peruvian foreign ministry, left for Santiago Sunday in the midst of a spy scandal.

"I don't want to answer questions," Ambassador Francisco Bulnes San Fuentes said to reporters during an emotional farewell to embassy personnel at the Jorge Chavez International Airport.

Peru announced Saturday it had executed a Peruvian Air Force sergeant for treason. Sgt. Julian Alfonso Vargas Garay was accused of being involved in a spy ring with four Chileans attached to the embassy in Lima.

The execution was followed by a formal request to the Chilean Foreign Ministry in Santiago for the recall of Bulnes San Fuentes.

Peru's ambassador to Chile, Gen. Guillermo Arbulu Gallegos, arrived in Lima Saturday for consultations.

The Peruvian government has given no reason for the execution and the expulsion but the sergeant was believed to have taken photographs of Peruvian military bases for the Chileans.

Peru announced last November it had expelled seven Chileans for espionage activities: the four who worked with Vargas Garay.

The search for victims lasted about 19 hours after the fire was reported early in the morning.

"There's no reason to believe the missing are not dead," said Joseph Lecowitch, executive director of the Hudson County Red Cross.

Death toll at least 18 in U.S. apartment blaze

HOBOKEN, N. J. Jan. 21 (AP) — A fire of suspicious origin raged through an apartment building in Hoboken's waterfront district Saturday, killing at least 18 persons and injuring nine others in an inferno of collapsing brick and timber, authorities said.

Rescue workers used a crane to search for three missing persons before calling off their grim hunt through rubble caused

by the collapse of the roof and two top stories for the night.

The search for victims lasted about 19 hours after the fire was reported early in the morning.

"There's no reason to believe the missing are not dead," said Joseph Lecowitch, executive director of the Hudson County Red Cross.

Social, economic, cultural

Sadat, Numeiri sign for integration

CAIRO, Jan. 21 (R) — President Sadat and President Numeiri Sunday signed into law an agreement on integrating Egypt and Sudan in the social, economic and cultural spheres, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

from Khartoum.

Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil said in Khartoum Sunday that the recommendations included the start of work to build a road connecting Egypt with the Sudan and the exchange of information.

tion on studies to unite the educational curricula in the two countries in 1981, MENA reported.

Khalil was addressing a joint session of the two countries' parliaments meeting in Khartoum.

He also said that draft for the unification of labor and welfare laws were under preparation.

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